THE WEEKLY AMERICAN THE WEEKLY AMERICAN

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY SATUR
DAY, on paper the size of the National intelligencer. It will contain twenty-eight columns of most inferesting, racy matter; the latest news up to the day of publication; the speeches of Messras Scott and Ellis on the trial of innocent men for alleged riot on the first day of June last—a day haracterized by a Democrat as "Bloody Menday," a manufacturized by a D

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or governme tiemployment, in preference to all others: navertheless,

1 in. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political state, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognises any allegance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramounit to all other laws, as rules of political action.

to all other laws, as rules of political action, oth. The unqualified recognition and mainted runce of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and

t) this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual tates, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-florn and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory the col, to frame their constitution and laws, and to right their demestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Consubject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission to the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of

tae United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the forma-tion of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

Sth. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citi-zen of the United States to the right of suffrage,

zens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws or naturalization, making a continued residence of the cone years, of all not hereinbefore provided for, in indispensable requisite for citizenship hereaster, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon over shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interverence with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for effice.

worship, and no test eaths for effice.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures. 12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all

laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

## TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains from the West, and at Baltimore with these for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelhis and New York.

At 5 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.

Express at 4:20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New

York.
On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.
From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 a.
m.; 3 and 6.15 p. m.
On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15. p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South. For New Orleans : quia creek, the boats leave at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m arrival of the Northern For the South, via range and Alexandria and ads, cars leave Alexandria the Virginia Centra at 71/2 a. m. and 81/2 p. m.

Stages from Washington. H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of highth and D streets.]
For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ a. m.
For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6½ a. m.
For Upper Mariboro', Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m.
For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m.
For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and

For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6½ a. m. For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4½ a. m. For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 a.m. Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3% p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday. First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives

14 a. m. Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives at 4 p. m. Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5.

p. in. Northwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at

5 g. m.
No. Tolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and
No. 1134 daily, except Sunday.

arrives a Mail closes at 8 f. p. m. and 2 p. m. exAnnapolas and agrives at 115 n. m. and 7 p. m.
cept Sunday, an. "sees on Monday, Wednesday, and
Leesburg Mail c. "rejves same days at 7 p. m.
Friday at 7 n. m. and cept Sunday, an. 'sees on Monday, Wednesday, and Leesburg Mail of regives same days at 1.7 p.m. Friday at 2 p.m., and ... 2 p.m., except Sunday, Rocky lle Mail closes a. 'see at 6 p.m. departing at 7 a.m., and arr. m., except Sunday, for Tobacco Mail closes at 2 p. 2 p.m. departing at 7 a.m., and arrives at Tuesday, and Leonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Thursday Thursday at 2 p.m., and arrives Tuesday, and Saturday at 7 p.m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 p.m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p.m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p.m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p.m. Georgetown Mail closes at 3 p.m. and 2 p.m., in and arrives at 5 a.m. and 3 p.m. Upper Mariboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 2 p.m., and arrives at 5 p.m.

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(Signed)
JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

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House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New ork with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Western lines to New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue. 10 New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and connecting as above with the extreme East and West.
Southern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Or-leens via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta and Mo-bi e, and intermediate points, including all the sea-

western Te' graph, Pennsylvania Ayenue, beween Sixth an i Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug sore. To Wheeling and intermediate points con-necting with all the Western and Northwestern

## PROMISE.

The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. of

bronger force for

## WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1857.

PLATFORM

Of the American Party, acopted at the session of the Mittonal Council, June 2, 1857.

2st. An humble acknowledgment to the Surreme, Being, for His protecting care vouchesded to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary truggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their decembers in their successful Revolutionary truggle, and the preservation of the liberties, the ir lopenfence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as he palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this ond natises-born citizens should be selected for all state, Federal, and municipal offices or governet temployment, in preference to all others:

1. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

2th. No person should be selected for political steron, to whether of native or foreign birth, ) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any de-architects and to only the properties of the commencement of native born citizens; but

2th. No person should be selected for political steron, to whether of native or foreign birth, ) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any de-architecter tanny foreign parents residing the previous control of the previous control o

of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses.

Wilmington, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from H o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALEER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION.

April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients-with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Baurr, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis,

American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of 'the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these less than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without neaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. J. Blackford, M. D.

Norrolk, Va., July 27, 1834.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystallike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial sid in this way.

J. J. Simkins, M. D.

Sta: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or mine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with land, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.

Mr. J. Tobias.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1855. Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

EDWAD STUBER,

Of Department of State.

Perkesburg, October 21, 1854.
About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. Max.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.
au 10-4f

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early in the most want of the high basement will be rooms, and the whole for the young lades to fitted up for a gymnasium, twenther. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and provements make it one of the most extensive and provements make it one of the most extensive and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

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SKETCHES OF CHARACTER, SCENERY, AND INCIDENTS;

DENTS; PORTRY, APRIORISMS, &c., &c. THE MARCH NUMBER.

THE MARCH NUMBER.

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enable me to sell at smaller protes, and one of inducements to purchasers.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as I can confidently assert, from the recent large purchases I have made, my stock is decidedly larger, cheaper, and better than it has ever been before; and by selling for cash alone, I believe I can make it a by selling for cash alone, I believe I can make it a saving to all to give me a call before purchasing.

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knives, Scissors, Looking Glasses, Porte Monales, Children's Toys, Cigars and Tobacco of the best quality, &c., &c., which are effered at the usual city prices for cash.

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NURSERY RHYMES FOR THE TIMES. ADAPTED FROM THE ORIGINAL OF MOTHER COOSE, FO THE PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN.

NO. 25.

Sing a song of specie,
Gotham all awry,
Seven and fifty Bank birds
Knock'd into pi;
When the Banks were open'd
The Cashiers tried to sing,
Wasn't that a notity dish Wasn't that a pretty dish
To send to Gov'nor King!

The King was up at Albany
Fighting off the brokers,
The Cashiers were it. Wall street
Working hard as stokers; Presidents were shinning
Up and down the street,
Out rushed a Brown bear

And knocked them off their feet.

Hark! hark! the Banks do bark, The brokers have come to town, Some with "baga" and some with "rags" To hust the specie down.

There was a man in our town,
Who was so wondrous wise,
He jumped into the Barbary coast,
And drew out his supplies.
And when he set his supplies. And when he got his specie out,
With all his might and main,
He rushed into another bank
And concluded that, all things considered, he might as well deposit it again.

Here we got up, up! up! Here we go round, round; roundy! Here we go backwards and forwards, Here we go down, down, downy! (Stocks reports.)

Ba! ba! Bank sheep, have you any gold? Yes, marry, have I, three bags told; One for depositors, one for me, And one for an old chap that fives across the sea

Note-shaver! Note-shaver! Fly away home; Your notes are protested, Your fingers will burn.

One Two! What shall we do? Three Four! Close up the door. Five Six? They are coming like bricks. Seven—Eight! Ask them to wait. Nine—Ten! Good friends, come again. Eleven—Twelve! The deposites we'll shelve Thirteen—Fourteen! Stop exporting! Fifteen—Sixteen! Ain't we fixed in? Seventeen—Eighteen! Keep'em waiting Nineteen—Twenty! Vaulte are empty!

There was a Public had a Bank, And it had nought to give her, It paid out its notes, and marked And bade its folks consider.

The folks considered very well, But couldn't get their money,
And bade them play another tune,
"Oh! specie-paying's funny!"

Monday night, it shall be the whole care To say that our Banks are all on the square, On Tuesday morning the folks will come in. Never a one of 'em get any tin. Fifty odd Banks were bulled up by the Yorkers Seventeen times as high as the moon; When they expected suspension I den't know, But come the smash did, and remarkably soon: "Yorkers, New Yorkers," said I, "Why do you brag so remarkably high?"
"To keep up exchange while we can," they did cry, "But we'll fall and be with you by and by."

There was a Teller who had mught. And drawers came to spot it;
He stept into the specie vault,
And then they thought they'd got it;
But he crept out the other side,
And then they could not find him;
He ran fourteen miles in fifteen days,
And never looked behind him.

Pay my check, pay my check, Bankers' man, No I can't, master, by any plan; Then take it and cross it and mark it with G, And then it will do for Tommy and me.

Pretty Director! your Bank let me milk, I'll give your wife an imported silk! And a dozen gloves as you shall see, If you will come down with a discount to me

Richard and Robin were two pretty men. They laid a bed till the clock struck ten, They had a bed till the clock struck tell, Robin starts up and looks at the sky, To Bank! brother Richard, our specie is dry Do you go before with the check and bag, And I'll follow after on little Jack nag.

High ding diddle, remember Nich. Biddle. The Banks have gone up like balloons; The Democrats laughed to see the sport, And the Brokers went in for the spoons

The wise men of Gotham Went to sea in a bowl—
If the bowl had been stronger

"Gowe FOR PAPER."-Among the incidents the "panic" we have heard related the following, which lately occurred in Salem: A mother and daughter drew from one of our savings banks, about an hour before the suspension of specie payments—the mother forty dollars, and her daughter one hundred and seventy-two dollars. They were paid in bills of the Naumkeag Bank, and at that bank demanded the specie about five minutes after the suspension. It was ascertained that the old woman was a notorious beggar about our streets, pleading the most abject poverty, and at this very time was supplied with bedding by one of our charitable societies. The next day she called at the Savings Bank, when the following

called at the Savings Bank, when the following scene took place, as related to us:

Old Woman.—The Lard bless your honor. Yes therday ye paid me farty dollars o' paper, and I want ye should give me gowd for it. I'm a porold woman, who wants to get to the anid country to lay her poor auld bones with her clilthers.

Treasurer.—Did you deposit gold here, ma'am. Old Woman.—No, yer honor, the Lard bless ye, but me paper was as good as gowd thin.

ont me paper was as good as gowd thin.

Treasurer.—And so were the bank bills when Treasurer.—And so were the bank onto when I paid them to you—and so they are now for all the ordinary purposes of life. You can buy a much with them now as you can with gold.

Old Woman.—Oh, the Lard bless ye, but they'll buy me nothing in the auld countbry, where I'm

Treasurer.—Very true, ma'ni, but they will be re cived for your passage to the old country as d v as gold. Nd Woman.—Oh, yer honor, the Lard's bless in be wid ye but I have other money with which

to pay my passig, and want the gowd for this Treasurer. - We pay here, madam, in such money as we receive—in such money as we know to be good. But if you will go over to the City Mar-shal's office, and assure Marshal Perkins beyond a doubt that you will go out of the country, he will exchange your paper for gold and pay you ten dollars beside to get rid of you from the city.

The old woman, who came tottering into the bank, seemed on this to have renewed her youth,

she departed so quickly .- Salem Gazette. It is stated by the Appleton Crescent that the Governor of Wisconsin will soon pardon the peni-tentiary convict, Leahy, "ex-mark" of La Trappe, "THE AMERICAN,"

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Washington City, D. C.

A Bishop of the Older Time.—Bishop Herbert de Losinga, who flourished in England in 1094, made his spiritual prerogatives serve him many a good turn in carnal things. On leaving Norwich to attend Parliament, he wrote to one of his Abbots, "If you have lack of anything, borrow it." On another occasion he kept a "borrowed" palfrey for the following unique reason, which none but a lord bishop, we opine, could have discovered:

"In your heart you wish me to keep the pal-frey; in words you request me to send it back. As I have discerned that the direction of your words was but a pretence, I have determined to obey the desire of your heart. I have kept your palirey, and the Most Just Judge will render to you in flourishing pastures at the last Jubilee, when restitution of their goods shall be made to

The "borrowing" of a stag from the bishop's park, however, elicited a very different epistle. Although latitudinarian on the subject of tuum, he was fully alive to the sauctities of meum, as the

following shows:

I in the mean time excommunicate those who broke into my park and killed my stag, with that anathema with which God in his anger smote the sonls of the impious. I interdict them from entering into the church, and command their abstin-ence from the body and blood of Christ and from-communion with all Christendom. May they be accursed and excommunicated, in houses, in streets, and fields, in wood and in water, and in all places where they may be found. May the flesh of those who cat my stag's flesh rot away, as the flesh of Herod rotted, who shed innocent blood for Christ; with the traitor Judas, and Annanias and Sapphira, and Dathan and Abiram. Let them have the anathema marantha, unless they quickly repent and give satisfaction. Fiat! Fiat! Fiat! This excommunication I ordain, my beloved brethren, not because I pay much regard to one stag, but because I would have them repent and confess, and be corrected for such an

HALF A MILLION WORTH OF PROPERTY GIVEN TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—The two Boards of the Common Council, on Monday night, voted away thirty-six lots of ground, in the very heart of the city, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum—a close corporation, which practically excludes all Protestants from its doors. A grant had previously been made of a like number of lots for a similar object making seventy-two million of dollars. The grant is nominally a lease in consideration of one dollar a year, and it is therefore a gift of just so much property as we have named to a sectarian charity. We do not, however, speak so much of the action of the present and of a previous Common Council in this enormous grant to the Roman Catholies, as to call attention to the fact that when Protestant institution a few months since, entreated the Common Council to grant them only four of these very thirty-six lots, now given away in perpetuity for one dollar a year, their prayer was denied, and they were compelled to seek ground to build upon elsewhere. What makes the case a still more aggravated one is, the more important fact, that when the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb were compelled to go up as far as Fiftieth street, to find land to build upon, the corporation charged the institu-tion, and compelled them to pay the full value of this land, while it gave away thirty-six lots upon the opposite side of the same Fifteenth street, to the Roman Catholics, merely for the asking. It was a charitable institution for giving voice to the speechless, and hearing to the deaf, in the ess of the fact that they one case, regar Catholies or Protestants; while in the other, the gift was to an institution wholly sectarian, and to which no Protestant is admitted.—N. Y. Express.

PARADE OF THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE .- One of the prettiest parades we have ever witnessed was that of the Cadets of Temperance, which took place on Monday, at Philadelphia. At an early hour in the morning Young America was about all over the city, making the final arrangements for the grand celebration. Indulgent mothers and affectionate sisters vied one with the other in rigging out the juveniles in the best manner, and well did they acquit themselves. The prayers of many who had experienced the baneful influences resulting from the use of accursed rum, ascended on high in behalf of their sweet children, with the fervent hope that He who controlleth all things would forever keep them in the path of sobriefy. Earnesdy do we hope that not one of this little army of temperance boys will ever be induced to swerve from the sacred obligation he has assumed. Most of the sections turned out umerously, the entire number being about 900.

A BLUNT CONCLUSION .- The New York Sun delares clearly, but with great calmness: "We are becoming a nation of vain, extravahave imported foreign merchandise to the value of one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars—about foorteen millions more than our imports amounted to for the same time last year.

The value of our exports since January 1st is about fifty millions of dollars, or four millions of dollars less than our exports for the same time last year. We have run into debt this year alone about one hundred and twenty-five millions of

debt for imported goods will be much larger."

We may as well add that, according to reliable statistics, we imported during the last four years one hundred and eighty-four millions of merchandise more than we exported, and sent out of the country one hundred and eighty-six millions of specie more than came into it.—N. O. Commercial

How IT AFFECTS THEN .- A correspondent of he Boston Courier, writing from Lowell, and re-erring to the closing down of several large cotton mills, remarks that the effect of these important changes upon an industrial community like that of Lowell, is alike remarkable and unfortunate. Hundreds of operatives now deprived of labor, by this stera commercial necessity, are leaving the city. Our population is for the time diminishing; real estate is depreciating; houses are being va-cated by their occupants, and nearly every depart-ment of business will share in the present depres-

Query for Abolitionists: If the small deficiency of 700,000 bales in a single cotton crop affects so ma crially the prosperity of northern cities, what would be the fatal consequences of the success of Abolitionism, by which the crop would inevitably be diminished 2,000,000 of bales — Abbeville S. C.) Banner.

The New York Mirror is responsible for the

ollowing: "A young man of the name of Cartis, of Ithica, recently died of scrofulous complaint, which had converted one of his legs into a perfect mass of corruption. Just before his decease there shot out from the diseased limb two stems on which next appeared two buds, and these, on being exposed to the agus, burst into two periods and the medical faculty of the village are preparing a statement of the fact for publication. We have this from a correspondent who would not knowingly misrepresent anything."

Why is a purse at the present time like the grave of a good man?

It is the receptacle of departed worth.

The author of the foregoing is still at large, at fears are entertained for his safety. Hattie Hosmer, the sculptress, sailed on Saturday for Havre, in the steamer Vanderbilt.